U.S. Serial No.. 10/031,844 Group Απ υπιτ. 1024

## **Amendments to the Specification:**

Please amend the specification by replacing the paragraph sections under the heading "Related Applications" with the following new paragraph sections:

# At page 2, lines 34-37 to page 3, lines 1-8:

R<sup>3</sup> is in the 2-, 3- or 4-position and is:

carboxy;  $(C_{1-6})$ alkoxycarbonyl; aminocarbonyl wherein the amino group is optionally substituted by hydroxy,  $(C_{1-6})$ alkyl, hydroxy $(C_{1-6})$ alkyl, aminocarbonyl $(C_{1-6})$ alkyl,  $(C_{2-6})$ alkenyl,  $(C_{1-6})$ alkylsulphonyl, trifluoromethylsulphonyl,  $(C_{1-6})$ alkenylsulphonyl,  $(C_{1-6})$ alkenylcarbonyl or  $(C_{2-6})$ alkenylcarbonyl and optionally further substituted by  $(C_{1-6})$ alkyl, hydroxy $(C_{1-6})$ alkyl, aminocarbonyl $(C_{1-6})$ alkyl or  $(C_{2-6})$ alkenyl; cyano; tetrazolyl; 2-oxo-oxazolidinyl optionally substituted by  $(C_{1-6})$ alkyl or  $(C_{2-6})$ alkenyl; cyano; tetrazolyl; 2-oxo-oxazolidinyl optionally substituted by  $(C_{1-6})$ alkyl or  $(C_{2-6})$ alkenyl; cyano; tetrazolyl; 2-oxo-oxazolidinyl optionally substituted by  $(C_{1-6})$ alkyl or  $(C_{2-6})$ alkenyl; cyano; tetrazolyl; 2-oxo-oxazolidinyl optionally substituted by  $(C_{1-6})$ alkyl or  $(C_{2-6})$ alkenyl; cyano; tetrazolyl; 2-oxo-oxazolidinyl optionally substituted by  $(C_{1-6})$ alkyl or  $(C_{2-6})$ alkenyl; cyano; tetrazolyl; 2-oxo-oxazolidinyl optionally substituted by  $(C_{1-6})$ alkyl or  $(C_{2-6})$ alkenyl; cyano; tetrazolyl; 2-oxo-oxazolidinyl optionally substituted by  $(C_{1-6})$ alkyl or  $(C_{2-6})$ alkenyl; or 5-oxo-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl; or

 $(C_{1-4})$ alkyl <u>optionally substituted</u> or ethenyl substituted with any of the substituents listed above for  $\mathbb{R}^3$  and up to 3 groups  $\mathbb{R}^{12}$  independently selected from:

#### At page 4, lines 11-19:

A is NR<sup>11</sup> or CR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup> and B is NR<sup>11</sup>, O, SO<sub>2</sub> or CR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup> and wherein: each of R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup>, R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> is independently selected from: hydrogen; (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylthio; halo; trifluoromethyl; azido; (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl; (C<sub>2-6</sub>)alkenyl; (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkoxycarbonyl; (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl; (C<sub>2-6</sub>)alkenyloxycarbonyl; (C<sub>2-6</sub>)alkenylcarbonyl; hydroxy, amino or aminocarbonyl optionally substituted as for corresponding substituents  $\mathbf{R}^{12}$  as defined in R<sup>3</sup>; (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkylsulphonyl; (C<sub>2-6</sub>)alkenylsulphonyl; or (C<sub>1-6</sub>)aminosulphonyl wherein the amino group is optionally substituted by (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkyl or (C<sub>1-6</sub>)alkenyl; or R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> together represent a bond and R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> are as above defined; or R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> or R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> together represent oxo;

#### At page 6, lines 3-9:

Preferred examples of  $R^3$  include hydrogen; optionally substituted aminocarbonyl; optionally substituted ( $C_{1-6-1-4}$ )alkyl; carboxy( $C_{1-4}$ )alkyl; optionally substituted aminocarbonyl( $C_{1-4}$ )alkyl; cyano( $C_{1-4}$ )alkyl; optionally substituted 2-oxo-oxazolidinyl and optionally substituted 2-oxo-oxazolidinyl( $C_{1-4}$ alkyl). More preferred  $R^3$  groups are hydrogen;  $CONH_2$ ; 1-hydroxyalkyl e.g.  $CH_2OH$ ,  $CH(OH)CH_2CN$ ;  $CH_2CO_2H$ ;  $CH_2CONH_2$ ; 1,2-dihydroxyalkyl e.g.  $CH(OH)CH_2OH$ ;  $CH_2CN$ ; 2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-yl and 2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-yl( $C_{1-4}$ alkyl).

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### At page 8, lines 32-36 to page 9, lines 1-31:

In a further aspect of the invention there is provided a process for preparing compounds of formula (I), and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof, which process comprises:

reacting a compound of formula (IV) with a compound of formula (V):

wherein  $Z^1$ ,  $Z^2$ ,  $Z^3$ ,  $Z^4$ ,  $Z^5$  and n are as defined in formula (I);  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  as defined in formula (I) or groups convertible thereto; and X and Y may be the following combinations:

- (i) X is A'-COW, Y is H and n is 0;
- (ii) X is  $CR^6=CR^8R^9$ , Y is H and n is 0;
- (iii) X is oxirane, Y is H and n is 0;
- (iv) X is N=C=O and Y is H;
- (v)  $X \text{ is } NH_2 \text{ and } Y \text{ is } CO_2W;$
- (vi) one of X and Y is CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>y</sup> and the other is CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>x</sup>;
- (vii) X is  $CHR^6R^7$  and Y is  $CR^8O$ ;
- (viii) X is  $CR^6 = PR^{Z_3}$  and Y is  $CR^8O$ ;
- (ix) X is  $CR^6O$  and Y is  $CR^8=PR^2_3$ ;
- (x) one of X and Y is COW and the other is NHR<sup>11'</sup> or NCO;
- (xi) X is  $CR^6O$  and Y is  $NHR^{11}$  or X is  $NHR^{11}$  and Y is  $CR^8O$ ;
- (xii) X is NHR<sup>11'</sup> and Y is  $CR^8R^9W$ ;
- (xiii)  $X \text{ is } CR^6R^7W \text{ and } Y \text{ is } NR^{11'} \text{ or } O; \text{ or }$
- (xiv) X is  $CR^6R^7SO_2W$  and Y is H and n=0;
- (xv)  $X \text{ is } NR^{11}' \text{ and } Y \text{ is } SO_2W;$

in which W is a leaving group, e.g. halogen;  $R^X$  and  $R^Y$  are  $(C_{1-6})$ alkyl;  $R^Z$  is aryl or  $(C_{1-6})$ alkyl; A' and  $NR^{11}$  are A and  $NR^{11}$  as defined in formula (I), or groups convertible thereto; and oxirane is:

wherein  $R^6$ ,  $R^8$  and  $R^9$  are as defined in formula (I); and thereafter optionally or as necessary converting A',  $R^{1'}$ ,  $R^{2'}$ ,  $R^{3'}$ ,  $R^{4'}$  and  $NR^{11'}$ ; to A,  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  and  $NR^{11'}$ ; converting A-B to other A-B, interconverting  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$  and/or  $R^4$ , and/or forming a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof.